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No. 19]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1965/VAISAKHA 18, 1887

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed
as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 4

PART II—Section 4

रक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा जारी किये गये विभिन्न नियम और आदेश।

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the
Ministry of Defence

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

New Delhi, the 12th April 1965

S.R.O. 146.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), the Central Government hereby notifies that the District Magistrate Cannanore, has nominated under clause (b) of sub-section (3) of that section Shri K. L. N. Rao, 1st Class Magistrate, as member of the Cantonment Board, Cannanore.

[File No. 19/38/G/L & C/56/964-CD(Q&C).]

SATYA PAL SARNA, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 22nd April 1965

S.R.O. 147.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act 1948 (31 of 1948), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 42 of the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence No. S.R.O. 56, dated the 5th January, 1964, the Central Government hereby appoints a State Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps for the State of Uttar Pradesh consisting of the following persons, namely:—

1. The Minister of Education, State of Uttar Pradesh, (Chairman)
2. The Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Education Department.
3. The Vice-Chancellor, Agra University, Agra.
4. The Vice-Chancellor, Agricultural University, Pantnagar.

5. The Vice-Chancellor, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh.
6. The Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University, Allahabad.
7. The Vice-Chancellor, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi.
8. The Vice-Chancellor, Gorakhpur University, Gorakhpur.
9. The Vice-Chancellor, Gurukul Kangri University, Haridwar.
10. The Vice-Chancellor, Lucknow University, Lucknow.
11. The Vice-Chancellor, Roorkee University, Roorkee.
12. The Vice-Chancellor, Sanskrit University, Varanasi.
13. The Director of Education, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
14. The General Staff Officer Grade 1, Headquarters, Uttar Pradesh Area.
15. Shri H. N. Singh, Principal, T.D. College, Jaunpur.
16. Shri Shital Prasad, Principal, D.A.V. Degree College, Muzaffarnagar.
17. Lt. Col. H. Daniel, Principal, La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
18. Smt. Sushila Rakesh, Principal, M.K.P. College, Dehra Dun.
19. The Director, National Cadet Corps, Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.
20. Smt. Sushila Rohtagi, M.L.A., Kanpur.
21. Kumari Gayatri Gupta, Principal, Kishori Raman Girls' College, Mathura.
22. Shri Jagdish Narayan Sinha, M.L.A., Roorkee.
23. The Deputy Secretary to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, Finance Department.
24. The Deputy Director of Education (Camp), Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow.

[F. No. 0397/NCC/Coord(D).]

S.R.O. 148.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 12 of the National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 42 of the National Cadet Corps Rules, 1948, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence No. S.R.O. 80, dated the 2nd March, 1963, the Central Government hereby appoints a State Advisory Committee of the National Cadet Corps for the State of Mysore consisting of the following persons, namely:—

1. The Minister of Education, State of Mysore (Chairman).
2. The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Education Department.
3. The Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University, Dharwar.
4. The Vice-Chancellor, Mysore University, Mysore.
5. The Vice-Chancellor, Bangalore University, Bangalore.
6. The Vice-Chancellor, Agricultural University, Bangalore.
7. The Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, Bangalore.
8. The General Staff Officer, 1, Headquarters, Madras, Mysore and Kerala Area.
9. Shri G. S. Paramashivayya, Principal, Karnatak Science College, Dharwar.
10. Sister M. Antoinette, M.A. (Hons.) L.T., Principal, Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.
11. Rev. I. L. Thomas, M.A. (Contab), Principal, Bishop Cotton Boys High School, Bangalore.
12. Shri B. A. Bijjal, Headmaster, Municipal High School, Ilkal, Bijapur District.
13. The Director, National Cadet Corps, Mysore, Bangalore.
14. Smt. Pramilaibai Deshpande, Chairman, State Social Welfare Board, Bangalore.
15. Shri B. M. Patil, M.L.A.; Bijapur;
16. Shri Jayathirthachari Puranick, B.A.L.L.B., Advocate, Chincholi, Gulbarga District.
17. The Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Finance Department.
18. The Director of Collegiate Education, Bangalore.

[File No. 0405/NCC/Cord(D).]

S. P. SRINIVASAN, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th April 1965

S.R.O. 149.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Defence S.R.O. No. 271, dated the 14th July, 1964, published at page 373 of the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 4, dated the 25th July, 1964 for the words "Fourth Amendment" appearing in line 2 of para 1 read "(Amendment)".

[File No. 19777/Org. 3(RR&C)(a)/2377-D(AG-III).]

S. DEVANATH, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 24th April 1965

S.R.O. 150.—In pursuance of sub-section (7) of section 13 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), the Central Government hereby notifies that a vacancy has occurred in the membership of the Cantonment Board, Nasirabad by reason of the demise of Shri Malla Ram an elected member of the said Cantt Board in Ward No. VI.

[File No. 29/1|G|L&C|60|1002-CD(Q&C).]

S.R.O. 151.—The following bye-laws for regulating the erection, or re-erection of buildings in Ajmer Cantonment, made by the Cantonment Board Ajmer, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 186 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), are hereby published for general information, the same having been previously published and having been approved and confirmed by the Central Government, as required by sub-section (1) of section 284 of the said Act, namely:—

BYE-LAWS FOR THE REGULATION OF ERECTION OR RE-ERECTION OF BUILDINGS IN THE AJMER CANTONMENT

1. (a) Every person intending to erect or re-erect a building shall apply in Form 'A' appended to these bye-laws, for sanction by giving notice, in writing, to the Executive Officer, under section 179 of the Cantonments Act, 1924, and shall, at the same time, submit in triplicate (one copy to be on tracing cloth and the rest in blue prints), duly signed by him or by his agent, the following namely:—

- (i) a site plan of the land on which it is intended to erect or re-erect the building;
- (ii) a plan showing the elevation and cross section of the building, which it is proposed to erect or re-erect, together with a plan of the existing buildings, if any, showing all platforms, balconies and other projections existing thereon; and
- (iii) the specifications detailed in Form 'B'.

(b) Form 'A' may be obtained on payment of 50 paise, and with that form, Form 'B' may be obtained free of cost, from the Cantonment office.

2. (a) All new works shall be indicated on the plans in a distinctive colour and a key to the colours used shall be given thereon as detailed below:—

Existing work—Black.

Proposed work—Red.

Demolition work—Green.

Re-erection work—Yellow.

(b) The site plan shall be drawn to a scale of not less than 0·80 metre to 1·60 K.M. and such scale shall be marked on the plan.

(c) The site plan shall clearly shows:—

- (i) the direction of the North point;
- (ii) the boundaries and dimensions of the site on which it is proposed to erect or re-erect the building;
- (iii) the position of all adjacent streets, vacant lands and drains;
- (iv) the names, if any, and width of all streets on which the site abuts, together with the numbers, if any, of the adjoining houses or premises;
- (v) the line of frontage of adjoining buildings;

- (vi) the alignment of drains showing the manner in which the roof and house drainage and surface drainage shall be disposed of;
- (vii) a sketch of the buildings and premises showing all electric wiring and poles and water pipes within six metres of the boundaries of the site; and
- (viii) the position and distance of the nearest water and electric mains.

3. The building plan including the ground plan, section and elevation shall be drawn to a scale of not less than 25 millimetres to 2.50 metres and shall show, *inter alia*, the following, namely:—

- (a) the external dimensions of the main building;
- (b) the ground floor, the first floor, any other floors and the roof;
- (c) the position and dimensions of all projections beyond the main walls of the building;
- (d) the position of all proposed and existing drains, urinals, privies, fire places, kitchens, gutters and drain spouts;
- (e) the dimensions of all the rooms and the position and size of all the doors, windows and ventilators in each room of every storey;
- (f) the materials to be used for external walls, partition walls, foundations, roofs, ceilings, floors, stair cases, fire places, chimneys and bath rooms;
- (g) the level, width and depth of the foundations and the level of the lowest floor in relation to the drains and with reference to the level of the centre of the street on which the proposed building is to abut;
- (h) the walls which are common to the adjoining building; and
- (i) the purpose for which it is intended to use the building.

4. No new building (either original or entire re-construction) shall be erected unless the carcass is built in burnt brick or coursed stone-work on good and sound foundation:

Provided that nothing in this bye-law shall apply in regard to the re-erection of existing kutcha buildings.

5. No building shall be erected if it projects beyond the general alignment fixed for the street or streets on which it abuts.

6. (i) Every person who erects or re-erects a building, the whole or any part of which is intended or used for human habitation, shall construct more than one privy either connected with or as part of such buildings, if the total area of the site is greater than 37 square metres or if the building is to consist of more than a single storey:

Provided that the Board may, in special cases considered on merits, exempt any person from the provisions of this clause.

(ii) The surface area of every latrine shall be not less than 1.20 square metres and no latrine shall have any openings towards any street within a height of two metres from its floor, but it shall have an opening of at least 0.25 square metre in area, directly upon the external air.

(iii) Every latrine shall have an impermeable floor made of smooth hard material with facility for drainage and its walls upto a height of 1 metre shall be made of stone, concrete or other impervious material.

7. The outer coverings of all pent roofs shall be made of tiles, iron sheets or other non-inflammable materials.

8. Where new buildings are to be erected, a space not less than 3 metres in width shall be left clear around such buildings, provided that this requirement shall not be insisted on in cases where compliance therewith is not possible. This clause shall not be applicable in respect of buildings in areas notified as civil areas under section 43-A of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

9. No latrine shall be constructed within a distance of 3 metres of a kitchen.

10. House drains through which waste or sullage water is intended to pass shall, according to the directions of the Executive Officer, be constructed of masonry or other impervious materials and shall be connected to the nearest roadside drain if any, available within 15 metres of the premises. If no such drain is

available the house drains shall be discharged into a covered soakage pit, which shall be constructed and maintained by the house owner.

11. The minimum standards for new buildings shall be as given below:—

(a) Accommodation:—Each dwelling shall at least have the following minimum accommodation namely:—

Accommodation	Minimum floor area.	
	Single and double storeyed.	Multi. storeyed.
(i) Living Room	20 sq. metres	17 Sq. metres.
(ii) Multi-purpose room including kitchen.	1·50 sq. metres	1·50 sq. metres.
(iii) Bath Room		
	TOTAL 21·50 sq. metres	
		18·50 sq. metres.

NOTE (1).—The floor areas mentioned above are exclusive of lobby, corridor, balcony, staircase and the like.

NOTE (2).—The sizes of the first two rooms aforesaid may be varied to suit local conditions provided that the area of the living room is not less than 10 sq. metres and the area of the multi-purpose room together with kitchen is not less than 7·50 sq. metres.

NOTE (3).—Where a common staircase is provided, it shall not serve more than twelve units on each floor.

(b) Size of rooms:—

(i) Habitable rooms—One habitable room shall at least be 10 sq. metres and other not less than 7·50 sq. metres each with a minimum width of 2·50 metres.

(ii) The area of the kitchen shall be 4 sq. metres with a minimum width of 1·80 metres. Satisfactory arrangement shall be made for disposal of smoke. Fly proof gauze for doors and windows may not, however, be provided.

(iii) Bathroom.—The area shall be 1·50 sq. metres with a minimum width of 1 metre.

(iv) Latrine.—The area shall be 1·12 metres with a minimum width of 1 metre.

(v) Bath room and water closet combined—The area shall be 2·50 sq. metres with a minimum width of 1 metre.

(vi) Store.—The area shall be 1·12 metres with a minimum width of 1 metre.

(c) Area of windows and ventilators (inclusive of frames):—

(i) for habitable rooms and kitchen—10 per cent of the floor area for dry-hot climate and 15 per cent for wet-hot climate. Cross ventilation between rooms may be effected by means of an opening or a door in the separating wall.

(ii) for bathroom, latrine and store—A Jali with overall area 0·50 sq metre for each.

(d) Size of doors (inclusive of frames):—

(i) for habitable rooms—1 metre × 2 metres.

(ii) for kitchen—0·80 metre × 2 metres.

(iii) for bathroom, latrine and store—0·75 metre × 2 metres.

(e) Plinth height:—0·30 metre above the crown of the approach road, provided that adequate arrangements have been made for the drainage of the premises.

(f) Ceiling height:—

(i) for habitable rooms and kitchen—3 metres for the ground floor and 2·60 metres for the first and second floors.

(ii) for bathroom, water closet, store, verandah, passage and balcony—2·60 metres.

- (g) Staircase dimension:—
- (i) staircase width—0·90 metre.
 - (ii) tread width—240 millimetres.
 - (iii) maximum riser—200 millimetres.
- (h) Width of corridor or passage or balcony:—
- (i) for access to habitable rooms and kitchen—1 metre.
 - (ii) for access to bath room, latrine, and store—0·75 metre.
- (i) Number of floors—Where land is scarce and expensive and multistoreyed construction is necessary, three-storeyed construction may be permitted, provided that lifts are not used.
- (j) Structural design:—
- (i) Depth and width of foundation—Ordinarily 0·75 metre deep and 0·50 metre wide for single-storeyed construction, and 1 metre deep and 0·80 metre wide for double-storeyed construction for load bearing walls founded on cohesive soils with safe bearing capacity of one ton per 0·10 metre, while nonload bearing partition walls may rest directly on the floor without separate foundations.
 - (ii) Width of foundation and plinth masonry—same as that of the super-structure masonry except in the last few courses which should be suitably widened above the foundation concrete.
 - (iii) Load bearing walls in super-structure:—
 - (1) Single storeyed construction—One-brick thick walling in mud mortar protected with cement pointing or cement or lime plaster; top and bottom two courses and jambs and sills shall, however, be in cement mortar 1:6 or cement-lime mortar 1:1:9 or lime mortar 1:3.
 - (2) Double-storeyed construction:—One-brick thick walling in cement mortar 1:6 or cement-lime mortar 1:1:9 or lime mortar 1:3 for both the ground floor and the first floor.
 - (3) Four-storeyed construction.—One-brick thick walling as in paragraph (2) above, for the second and third floors and 1½ brick thick walling for the ground and first floors.
- (k) Drainage and sanitary installation.—Single stack plumbing with requisite safeguards, should be permitted. Also soil, waste and ventilation pipes may be of cement asbestos instead of cast iron and the house drain pipes may be of cement concrete instead of stoneware.

12. Typical austere specifications (with some alternatives):—

- (a) Foundation concrete:—
- (i) Cement concrete 1:5:10 with stone ballast or brick ballast.
 - (ii) Lime concrete with stone ballast or brick ballast and mortar 1 lime: 1 surkhi: 2 sand.
- (b) Masonry in foundation and plinth:—
- (i) The masonry may be with burnt bricks or random rubble or cement or cement concrete blocks.
 - (ii) The mortar for the masonry may be cement mortar 1:8 for single-storeyed construction and 1:6 for double and multi-storeyed constructions; alternatively lime mortar or cement-lime mortar of equivalent strength may be used.
- (c) Damp proof course:—
- (i) 25 millimetre thick cement concrete 1:2:4 plus a coat of hot bitumen.
 - (ii) 20 millimetre thick cement plaster 1:3 for stone masonry.
 - (iii) Bitumen sheeting—
 - (iv) 40 millimetre thick impervious stone slabs fixed in cement mortar 1:3.

NOTE.—(1) Damp proof coursing will not be necessary for katcha walls.

(d) Flooring over plinth filling:—

- (i) 25 millimetre thick cement concrete 1:2:4 and 75 millimetre bed concrete as in foundations.

- (ii) Cement, asphalt and vinyl tiles over a 75 millimetre thick bed of cement concrete.
 - (iii) 20 millimetre cement plaster over 100 millimetre thick bed concrete as in foundation.
 - (iv) Shahabad, Kotah, Guddapah or any other durable stone slabs laid in lime mortar and pointed with cement mortar over a stable base.
- (e) Super-structure walling:—
- (i) Masonry may be with burnt bricks, or random rubble or cement concrete hollow blocks.
 - (ii) For single-storeyed construction, the mortar for brick and random rubble masonry may be mud mortar with top and bottom two courses of brick work and top and bottom 230 millimetre depth of random rubble masonry in cement or lime mortar, as also the jambs and cills. For double and multi-storeyed construction, the mortar may be cement mortar 1:6; alternatively lime mortar or cement lime mortar of equivalent strength may be used.
 - (iii) For single-storeyed construction the super structure walling may also consist of—
 - (1) Established soil-cement block masonry or in situ walling with established earth.
 - (2) Pillar and panel construction walling.—The pillars may consist of brick work or coursed rubble masonry in cement mortar 1:3. Alternatively, posts of timber or re-inforced cement concrete may be used. The panels may be single or double and may consist of re-inforced concrete slabs, stone slabs, wattle crete walling, wire-bounded reed boards etc. Care should be taken in the design and construction of such walling to ensure adequate protection against heat, cold or moisture penetration.
- (f) Roofing and intermediate flooring:—
- (i) Sloped roofs may be paved with Mangalore tiles or Allahabad tiles or cement tiles, or corrugated iron sheets, or asbestos sheets, or asphaltic roofing sheets on swan scantlings of local timber; and in hot climate areas, when such sheets are used provision of a ceiling is desirable, in order to ensure thermal comfort.
 - (ii) Flat roofs and intermediate floors may be surfaced with re-inforced cement concrete, or re-inforced brick work, or beam and slab units. The beam units may consist of wooden scantlings or pre-stressed or re-inforced cement concrete; the slab or the filled units may consist of stone or re-inforced concrete slabs, or brick tiles and the like. Light-weight aggregate and hollow blocks or clay tiles may be used with advantage to reduce the weight of construction and to provide better thermal comfort. The flat roofs shall be protected with a suitable water-proofing course and the intermediate floors should have a wearing coat of 25 millimetre thick cement concrete 1:2:4.
 - (iii) Semi-precast roofs (such as that evolved by the Central Building Research Institute Roorkee, using precast doubly curved shell units and reinforced cement concrete planks), and shell roofs (such as hyperbolic paraboloid, barrel-shaped etc.) may also be adopted.
- (g) Doors and windows:—
- (i) 37 millimetre thick battens and braces (19 millimetre battens and 25 millimetre bracing doors and windows with local timber.
 - (ii) 32 millimetre thick panel doors and 25 millimetre thick panel windows with local timber. For interior partitions, the panels may be of cement asbestos sheets or hard board or ply-wood.

NOTE.—The size of timber frames may be reduced to 75 millimetre \times 75 millimetre for doors and 75 millimetre \times 62 millimetre for windows. Hard and white-ant resisting wood like Sal may be used for frames and soft wood like Deodar or Kail may be used for shutters. Where hard wood is expensive R.C.C. frames may be used, adequate care being taken in their design and construction, so that the shutters may

remain well secured to the frames. Also to conserve timber, commercial flush doors 32 millimetre thick with block board construction may be used wherever possible.

(h) Partition walls—These may be 75 millimetre to 88 millimetre thick, using burnt bricks or perforated bricks or hollow clay tiles or clinker blocks or cement concrete hollow blocks or light weight blocks.

(i) Finishing.—12 millimetre thick cement plaster 1:6 or equivalent lime plaster or cement-lime plaster with white washing on the inside; 12 millimetre thick cement plaster 1:6 or equivalent cement lime plaster with colour washing on the outside. Brick walls (in areas having low rain fall) and stone walls may, however, have only cement pointing on the outside.

13. No second storey shall be erected on any existing building unless the walls thereof have been properly constructed in burnt bricks or coursed stone work and the foundations of which are sound and capable of taking the additional load safely.

14. In no case shall the height of a building be more than one and half times as much as the width of a street on which it is to abut. Provided that this stipulation shall not apply to a building abutting on a street which has a width of less than 180 millimetre and where the construction of only one-storeyed building shall be permitted. Provided further that in calculating the maximum permissible total height of the building, the width of the street in front shall also include the width of the courtyard which will be left open.

Explanation 1.—The height of the building shall be calculated from the plinth level upto the eaves of the top-most structure.

Explanation 2.—The width of a street shall be taken to be the distance between the inner edges of the side drains, and where no such drains are provided, it shall be taken as the clear space between the buildings or structures facing each other across such street.

15. No building shall be erected for the purpose of a shop, godown, or for the stabling or herding of cattle or of any other class of animals and no building shall be re-erected for any of such purposes unless the original building was constructed for that purpose.

16. No new doors, windows or ventilators shall be allowed to be fixed to any outer wall of a building unless the land beyond the foot of the wall for a width of atleast 1 metre is in the actual possession of the owner of such building. This restriction shall not apply when the said wall abuts on a public street or when the owner of the land contiguous to the said wall has given his consent in writing to the fixing of such doors, windows or ventilators. Such consent shall be communicated to the Executive Officer alongwith the concerned application.

17. No balcony, verandah, chajja or other projection shall be allowed to open into a street which has only a width of less than 8 metres in front of the concerned building.

18 No mosque, temple or church or other sacred building shall be erected—

(a) unless its frontage is at least 4.50 metres away from the centre of the street on which it abuts; and

(b) unless it is situated at a distance of not less than 90 metres from any other sacred or religious building, provided that the Board may relax the provisions of this bye-law in individual cases in special circumstances.

19. Where the plans submitted are un-intelligible, ambiguous, or are in contravention of any of these bye-laws, the Executive Officer may return such plans to the applicant, giving his reason in writing: and where the applicant fails to submit a correct plan he shall be deemed not to have given a valid notice as required under section 179 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

FORM 'A' [See bye-law 1(a)]

Notice to erect or re-erect a building under section 179 of the Cantonments Act, 1924.

From _____

To

The Executive Officer.
Ajmer Cantonment.

Sir,

I hereby apply by giving notice under section 179 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 that I intend to erect/re-erect a building, as specified in Form 'B' attached, situated in _____.

The required plans and specifications in triplicate are attached.

Yours faithfully

Signature of Applicant

Address

Ajmer Cantonment

Dated _____

FORM 'B' [See Bye-law 1(a) (iii)]

Specifications of the proposed building

1. In the case of erection or re-erection of an entire building or a considerable portion thereof particulars regarding the following shall be furnished:—

- (a) Number of the house or site.
- (b) Survey Number.
- (c) Classification of land.
- (d) Name of locality.
- (e) The purpose for which the building is intended to be used.
- (f) The number of storeys of which the building will consist.
- (g) The materials to be used in the construction of the buildings for—
 - (1) Foundations.
 - (2) Plinth.
 - (3) Damp proof course.
 - (4) Flooring over plinth filling.
 - (5) Super structure wall.
 - (6) Roofing and intermediate flooring.
 - (7) Doors and windows.
 - (8) Partition walls.
 - (9) Ceilings.
 - (10) Chimney.
 - (11) Bath Rooms.
 - (12) Latrines.
 - (13) Pointing or plastering.
- (h) The number of latrines to be provided.

2. In case of alterations and additions particulars regarding the following shall be furnished:—

- (a) Number of house, if any.
- (b) Survey Number.
- (c) Classification of land.
- (d) Name of locality.
- (e) A brief description of the alteration or additions, proposed.

- (f) The materials to be used for such alterations or additions in respect of
- (1) Foundations.
 - (2) Plinth.
 - (3) Damp proof course.
 - (4) Flooring over plinth filling.
 - (5) Superstructure wall.
 - (6) Roofing and intermediate flooring.
 - (7) Doors and Windows.
 - (8) Partition walls.
 - (9) Ceiling.
 - (10) Chimney.
 - (11) Bath Rooms.
 - (12) Latrines.
 - (13) Pointing or plastering.
 - (14) The number of latrines to be provided.

Ajmer Cantonment

Dated— — — — —

Applicant.

[File No. 12/51/G/L & C/63/D (Q & C).]

S.R.O. 152.—The following bye-laws made by the Cantonment Board, Ajmer, for the registration of births and deaths, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of section 282 and section 283 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), are published for general information, the same having been previously published, approved and confirmed by the Central Government, as required by sub-section (1) of section 284 of the said Act, namely:—

Bye-laws—Registration of Births and Deaths

1. The head of every family resident in or visiting Ajmer Cantonment and every person in charge of any lodging house, Dharamshala, Sarai, Hospital or other similar institution shall, within 48 hours of the occurrence of any birth or death in such family or among the inmates of any such institution, make a report of such occurrence personally or by messenger or in writing to the Executive Officer, Ajmer, as hereinafter provided.

2. (1) The report shall contain the following particulars, namely:—

A. Regarding Births:

- (1) Date and time of birth.
- (2) Sex of child.
- (3) Name, if any, and nationality of child.
- (4) Whether still-born.
- (5) Name of father.
- (6) Residence of father.
- (7) Occupation of parent, and
- (8) Name and address of the person making the report;

Provided that in the case of an illegitimate child the name and residence of the mother may be furnished in lieu of the particulars shown against serial Nos. 5, 6 and 7.

B. Regarding Deaths:

- (1) Date and time of death.
- (2) Name of deceased.
- (3) Sex.
- (4) Age.
- (5) Occupation, if any.
- (6) Father's name or if the deceased was a married woman, her husband's name.

- (7) Cause of death.
- (8) Name of medical practitioner, if any, who attended the deceased during the last illness.
- (9) Residence of the deceased.
- (10) Place of cremation or burial, and
- (11) Name and address of the person making the report.

(2) In the case of deaths of foreigners (aliens and non-Indians) a report giving the following information shall be immediately submitted by the Board to the Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Rajasthan:—

- (1) Name of deceased—Mr./Miss/Mrs.
- (2) Approximate age.
- (3) Nationality.
- (4) Profession.
- (5) Place and date of birth.
- (6) Cause of death.
- (7) Dependents, relations or friends, if any.
- (8) Address of any relatives in the country of the deceased, if known to the Board.

The above particulars regarding foreigners (Non-Indians) shall, where necessary, be obtained from the Police authorities.

3. In the case of an unclaimed dead body, it shall be taken by the Police to the Cantonment Hospital for disposal and a report as to the cause of death shall be made by the Police to the Executive Officer within seven days of the date of discovery of the body.

4. Two separate registers, one relating to births and the other relating to deaths, shall be kept by the Executive Officer in which the particulars referred to in bye-law 2 as to birth and death shall respectively be entered within 24 hours of receipt of the concerned information.

5. (1) The entries in the registers shall be open to inspection by any resident of the Cantonment and, on an application from a person interested in any entry, the Executive Officer shall grant him a certified copy thereof on payment of a fee of one rupee.

(2) All fees received under these bye-laws shall be credited to the Ajmer Cantonment Fund.

6. No person shall destroy or injure, or do any act so as to cause destruction or injury or allow to be destroyed or injured, any register of births or deaths, or insert or cause to be inserted in any such register or certified copy thereof any entry relating to any birth or death except in accordance with these bye-laws.

7. No fee shall be leviable for registration of particulars under bye-law 4.

8. (1) Any clerical error which may at any time be discovered in the registers may be corrected by the Executive Officer.

(2) Any error of fact or substance in any such register may be corrected by the Executive Officer by an entry made in the margin without any alteration of the original entry, upon production by the person requiring such error to be corrected of a declaration on oath setting forth the nature of the error and the true facts of the case made before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Ajmer, or an Oath Commissioner, by the person required to give information concerning the birth or death with reference to which the error has occurred, or where such person was not available, by two respectable persons having knowledge of the case, and certified by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate or the Oath Commissioner to have been made in his presence.

9. Any person committing a breach of the provisions of bye-law 6 shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees; and any person committing a breach of the provisions of any other bye-law shall, on conviction, be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

S.R.O. 153.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), the Cantonment Board, Ranikhet, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, hereby makes the following amendment in the Notification of the Government of India in the late Defence Deptt., No. 1206 dated the 18th May 1946 as subsequently amended, the same having been previously published and confirmed by the Central Government as required by sub-section 61 of the said Act, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said Notification against serial No. 192 in column 3. for the figures "24/-" the figures "15/-" shall be substituted.

[File No. 53/37/G/L & C/63/1048-C/D(Q & C).]

New Delhi, the 28th April 1965

S.R.O. 154.—The following further amendment to the bye-law for the regulation or prohibition of the cutting or destruction of trees or shrubs, of the making of excavations, of the removal of soil and of quarrying, in the Dalhousie Cantonment made by the Cantonment Board, Dalhousie, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (36) of section 282 and section 283 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), is hereby published for general information, the same having been previously published and having been approved and confirmed by the Central Government, as required by sub-section (1) of section 284 of the said Act, namely:—

AMENDMENT

In bye-law 3 of the said bye-laws, for the rates of royalty, the following rates shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) Stones of any description and for use for any purpose.	Rs. 6/- per 2.82 cubic metres.
(ii) Sand or earth	Rs. 5/- per 2.82 cubic metres.

[File No. 12/3/G/L & C/65/1000-C/D (Q & C).]

S.R.O. 155.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 60 of the Cantonments Act, 1924 (2 of 1924), the Cantonment Board, Ambala, with the previous sanction of the Central Government hereby imposes a tax at the rate of Rupees two per year on every bicycle used or kept for use within the limits of Ambala Cantonment, payable by the owner or other person in charge of such bicycle;

Provided that no such tax shall be payable in respect of bicycles belonging to the Central Government or any State Government.

[File No. 53/35/G/L & C/64/1102-C/D (Q & C).]

VINAYA VYAS, Under Secy.